

CANNON TELLS OF LINCOLN

SCENES OF '55-'60 RECALLED BY THE SPEAKER.

To Him the President's Most Enduring Monument is the Republican Party and Policies—As Uncle Joe, He Hums a Tune, Says Dailzell Should Be Elected.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12.—Joseph G. Cannon, who came to Pittsburgh today to speak at the Chamber of Commerce dinner to-night, was asked what he would do if returned from Congress, as some of his opponents wished. Uncle Joe was humming a few bars of "I've Got Rings on My Fingers, Bells on My Toes." He dodged the question by replying "I might take to singing for a living."

Speaking of the high prices of food, he said: "I cannot discuss prices in a sentence, but I will say that it makes but little difference about prices, provided the prices of all the products of labor advance or decrease in proportion."

"In my time I have seen men suffering from necessities of life when the price of those necessities were at or below the cost of production. However cheap anything may be, unless the people who want it have something to buy with, cheapness does not relieve the wants of the people who cannot afford to buy it."

Congressman John Dailzell has the fight of his life to be reelected to Congress and Speaker Cannon gave Dailzell a boost when he said:

"I hold no brief for the reelection of John Dailzell or any of the Pittsburgh delegation, but I want to say that if John Dailzell were to be elected, I would not be his opponent, for there would be no question about his return to the House."

"The idea that somebody without legislative experience, however able he may be, can turn a double somersault and in a whole minute become acquainted with the legislative history of the country, the rules of the House and the habits of public men and measures and be perfectly efficient is a mistaken idea."

"In Congress experience, crossed with common sense and industry, are the only things that are important in doing the practical things of life."

In his address at the dinner to-night Mr. Cannon said:

The chairman has said that I knew Abraham Lincoln. Yes, I had that privilege. I went to Illinois from Indiana in 1853 and settled in one of the counties that constituted the country circuit in which for many years Lincoln practiced law, going on horseback from county to county before the day of railroads and utilizing the railroads as they were constructed.

I was a young lawyer without business and of course a close attendant upon the courts, seeking acquaintance with members of the bar and with the people and by observation learning to apply my text book reading to the practical side of legal procedure. Lincoln was a universal favorite with members of the bar and he was equally popular with the people. He was ever ready to make a helpful suggestion to a young lawyer and was easily the first lawyer on the circuit.

David Davis, who was afterward Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, on Lincoln's nomination, was the first prize of the Lincoln circuit and the two were personal and political friends.

I attended two of the meetings in the Lincoln-Douglas campaign in 1858. I was a Whig by heredity and as a matter of course a Republican and a follower and admirer of Lincoln. I never met Mr. Douglas except at these two meetings.

Mr. Lincoln was a great favorite with the people of Illinois and it seemed to me one of the most successful speakers at a political meeting I had ever listened to, but the verdict of those who heard them both, especially of those who agree with Lincoln, was that he was quite the equal of Douglas and in many respects his superior.

I was a delegate to the Republican State convention held at Decatur, Ill., May 10, 1860. It was at this convention that Lincoln was made the candidate of Illinois for the Presidential nomination of the newly born Republican party. From that time on the county in which I then lived across the State in a wagon. I renewed my acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln, calling on him with friends. One of the party said to him: "Mr. Lincoln, I supposed you would not be at this convention."

"As much as you are a candidate for the Presidential nomination," Lincoln's quick reply was that he was perhaps too much of a candidate to be there, but hardly enough of a candidate to stay away.

The convention was held in a way that was called a wigwag, erected between two buildings, though it was practically out of doors. The covering overhead was made of green boughs cut from the trees nearby and hung over the heads of the men to permit the crowd that could not get into the space to hear and see.

Before the convention was fully organized Dick Oglesby, afterward General, Senator and Governor, and John Banks brought upon the platform two railroads and asked to have been split by Lincoln and Banks. There were enthusiastic cheers for the famous rail splitter. The crowd was so dense that when there was a call for Lincoln he could not be separated to let him through and he was lifted over the heads of the audience and passed from the outskirts to the platform. Some one cried out, "Abe, did you split those rails?" A queer look passed over his face and he answered, "John Banks said we split those rails. I do not know whether we did or not, but I have split many better ones."

I met Lincoln only once after his election to the Presidency. He was on his way to Charleston, Ill., to bid his stepmother good-bye before going to Washington. He was traveling on a day train in an ordinary coach and was continuously surrounded by other passengers, some congratulating him, some advising him, but most of them simply crowding to shake his hand and bid him good-bye and goodspeed. They seemed to know him or felt that they knew him. There was no change in the man by reason of his elevation to the first place in the nation, and his neighbors and friends felt that he was one of them. He made his last visit to his stepmother, who he had had been a mother to him in childhood and in manhood. She was, in the Western phrase, just a common, homespun woman, and to her he remained to the end "my boy, Abe."

For more than a generation poets, orators, historians, artists and architects have been trying to build enduring monuments to Lincoln. . . . but to me the most fitting monument to Lincoln is the party he helped to organize and the achievements of the Republic placed on his pedestal. Lincoln will always be known as the first and foremost Republican, as he will ever be known as second to no other American. He was a party man. The young men who led the Republic to place him on the pedestal and in the platform of Lincoln in 1860. The majority of the people have only twice in fifty years failed to sustain this platform. . . .

His advocacy of a protective tariff was not faulted by time or conditions. He demanded protection to American industry, not in the infant stage or any other stage, but as a permanent policy of advantage, if not necessary, for the development and advancement of the United States.

Dependence upon the voice of the majority was the key to all Lincoln's political philosophy—that in a government of the people there could be only one command to the man in responsibility, the voice of the majority at the polls, and that command should be heeded only another command came from the majority.

Lincoln's fidelity to the responsibility put upon him by the American people was no better illustrated than when he refused to give his vote to our enemies in the most trying hour, when treason threatened anarchy. Lincoln stood practically alone as the leader of the people. . . . There is no more curious reading to be found now, in the light of subsequent history, than the files of the metropolitan press and magazines of that day, especially immediately after the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Go to any library where you can find those old files and read the editorials and news despatches from the front and from Washington if you want to find evidence of pessimism and panic among the moulders of public opinion.

To me there is no more inspiring incident in our whole history, or one more pathetic, than that of the tall, gaunt form of Lincoln, with that sad but serene face, standing out against the darkening sky to assure the men in the field and the supporters at home that there was still manhood and real leadership in the place of highest responsibility. Had the people depended on the metropolitan press for guidance then they would have turned against Lincoln and anarchy would have followed. But Lincoln had not won the confidence of the people in a single brilliant campaign or by modern methods of publicity. . . .

It is a humiliating historic fact that the Lincoln monument has not been struck down in office or murdered by foolish egotists hungering for that notoriety which they found in a sensational press. They were all of that type of shallow egotists who crave notoriety and in whose diseased minds is created a desire to appeal to the same sentiment that tolerates and even applauds reckless denunciation of those upon whom is laid the burden of responsibility.

STORIES BY GEN. SICKLES.

He Took to Buchanan the First Synopsis of Lincoln's Inaugural.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Gen. James Grant Wilson, both of whom knew Abraham Lincoln personally, told stories of the President last night to members of the Lincoln Fellowship assembled at Delmonico's.

When in February, 1861, Lincoln came to Washington for his first inaugural address in the company of William H. Seward to visit the House of Representatives. Instead of going first to the Republican side of the House Lincoln and Seward took up a position on the Democratic side, where Gen. Sickles and Representative Cox sat. None of the Democratic leaders ventured to make advances to the two. Finally Sickles proposed to Cox that they salute Lincoln and Seward and get a good example for the leaders in the House. The two so acted that the other Representatives flocked about them.

"I was invited to dine with Mr. Seward one evening," said the General, "and after dinner the two Senators took me to Lincoln's library and opening a large portfolio took out a draft of the first Lincoln inaugural address. He pointed out to me Lincoln's position against interference with slavery in States where it was already established and other principles which were later to amaze the Republican party. Mr. Seward authorized me to communicate this information to President Buchanan."

"I reached the White House about 11 o'clock in the evening," Buchanan had gone to bed. He received me, however, in dressing gown and slippers, and told me I had something important to tell him and had got half through my narrative when he interrupted me:

"I have been here for a long time. I have been the messenger of that awful politician, and what do you want to come here for at this hour and tell me such nonsense? When I explained to Buchanan how I had got my information he changed front at once, thanked me most heartily and said he would sleep the better for the news I had brought him."

Other speakers were Frederick Trevor Hill and Orra L. Stone. Among the guests were David Homer Bates, Judge Dan Fish of Minneapolis, Minn.; Victor D. Brenner, the designer of the Lincoln pennies; Alonzo Rothchild and C. W. McLellan of Champlain, N. Y.

CHANZY PERHAPS BLOWN UP

DOOMED FRENCH LINER HAD 30 TONS OF POWDER ON BOARD.

Company Officials Admit It May Have Caused the Tragedy Off the Coast of Minorca—Only One Life Saved—Dead Seen Floating—Vaudeville Tragedy.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Some newspapers here say this morning that the General Chanzy had on board thirty tons of gunpowder. Officials of the General Transatlantique Company, while still regarding the theory of an explosion in the engine room as improbable, admit the possibility that the foundering of the steamer may have been primarily due to the ignition of the gunpowder.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The French Consul at Ciudadela, Minorca, of the coast of which the French liner General Chanzy was wrecked on Thursday night with the loss of some 150 lives, reports that many bodies can be seen floating on the sea, but the weather is too rough to permit any attempt to be made to bring them ashore.

Telegrams received here this morning show that the wreck occurred about 9 o'clock on Thursday night. The hull of the vessel, which struck a rock at the same point where the Ville de Rome was wrecked three years ago, is completely submerged.

It seems certain that the boilers of the vessel exploded as she sank. The French Consul at Ciudadela, indeed, expresses the opinion that the explosion was the cause of the disaster and that the ship did not strike a rock. The general theory, however, is that the steamship was carried out of her course and ran on the rocks.

In explanation of the great loss of life it is assumed that because of the wild weather all the passengers were below when the vessel struck and that she went down immediately. Hope can hardly be entertained any longer that more than the one passenger, Rodet, the customs officer, succeeded in reaching the shore. At least so far no others have been heard from.

News of the wreck reached Algiers during a performance at the theatre in aid of the French flood victims. M. Legendre, who presided at the benefit, had a son on board the lost vessel. When he learned of his boy's fate he broke down and sobbed. The performance was suspended as a token of mourning.

Senor Dacot, the Bolivian Consul at Algiers, was murdered in the streets while on his way to the harbor to inquire as to the fate of the General Chanzy, on which two friends of his were passengers. He was shot and killed while entering his automobile. The shot was fired by a woman, whose motive was vengeance.

Eleven performers who were on board the vessel and were scheduled to appear at the Algiers Casino last night were missing when the time arrived for the performance to begin. When the news of the disaster reached the theatre all the artists in the building abandoned the performance and went to the harbor seeking news of their colleagues.

Among the vaudeville performers who are believed to have perished in the wreck are Derenda and Green, American acrobats; Elise Henry, known as the "chanteuse goussier," who recently returned from America; the two Stacks, whose nationality is not given, who were traveling from Antwerp; Nestor, who releases himself from fetters; M. and Miss Jolly Vella, who recently appeared at the Folies Bergere in Paris; and Francis Dufour, a variety performer who was very popular in Paris.

PALEMA, Majorca, Feb. 12.—Rodel, the sole survivor of those on board the General Chanzy, is too exhausted to give a complete story of the wreck. He says he spent the rest of the night after the disaster, the whole of Thursday and part of Friday without sleep. He reached Ciudadela half dead from hunger, cold and fatigue.

MAYBE RAISULI'S DEAD.

Periodic Report of His End Comes From Tangier—Poison This Time.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TANGIER, Feb. 12.—News has been received from a reliable source that Raisuli, the notorious bandit, has been killed by poison.

Raisuli has been killed a few times before in Tangier news despatches. He has usually come to life in a day or two. He has a small place in United States history owing to the telegram dictated by President Roosevelt to the United States Minister to Morocco and read at the Republican national convention in 1904, in which the President said: "I want Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead."

NEW FINNISH DIET.

Nearly Half the Members Socialists—Fifteen Are Women.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HELSINKI, Feb. 12.—The new Finnish Diet includes among its 200 members 80 Social Democrats.

Fifteen of the delegates are women, nine of whom are Social Democrats. One member is a Christian Laborite.

NEW MANAGUA STEAMER STORY.

Extra Said to Be on the Point of Junction With Chamorro—Corinto Aground.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Feb. 12.—By wireless to Colon.—Private despatches from Panama report the capture by Gen. Aurelio Estrada of a steamer on Lake Managua. The capture was effected under a furious rain of bullets.

Gen. Estrada will now form a junction with Gen. Chamorro, the revolutionary leader, who is at Matagalpa. That district, which is contiguous to Lake Managua, and the town are in the hands of the revolutionists. It is reported that there is a general uprising in the interior. The steamer Corinto is hard aground and in a dangerous position on the Bluefields bar. She has a full cargo. It looks as though she would be abandoned to the underwriters.

The capture of a steamer reported in the above despatch may refer to the seizure by the rebels of the steamer Managua on Lake Managua. Several days ago. According to Managua despatches received last night the vessel was subsequently found abandoned by her captors on the northern part of Lake Managua and was again taken by Madriz adherents.

Sherman and Peary at a Lincoln Dinner.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 12.—Among the speakers at the eighteenth annual dinner of the Lincoln Club this evening were Vice-President Sherman, Commander Peary, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Henry C. Smith, Charles G. Bennett, Congressman McLaughlin and Congressman Musmann, Kelley, Osborn and Montgomery. Senator W. A. Smith was toastmaster.

More than 500 newboys and other boys filled themselves full of turkey at the Lincoln Day dinner given by F. Delano Weeks at the Newboys' Lodging House, 14 New Chambers street, last night. Mr. Weeks has given this feast to the boys on every Lincoln's Birthday for nine years.

Supt. Rudolph Heig of the lodging house was in charge, and he passed between the long rows of tables, telling the boys to fill up and eat enough to last them until Washington's Birthday, when the next "big feed" takes place.

After the dinner Mr. Weeks took the boys upstairs to the assembly room and gave them a short talk about Lincoln. After that three colored banjo players and singers did their best to amuse the boys, and the boys helped out with the singing.

LINCOLN DINNER FOR NEWSIES.

They Get Their Fill of Turkey and Help With the Singing.

More than 500 newboys and other boys filled themselves full of turkey at the Lincoln Day dinner given by F. Delano Weeks at the Newboys' Lodging House, 14 New Chambers street, last night. Mr. Weeks has given this feast to the boys on every Lincoln's Birthday for nine years.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW.

Trains Late at Albany—Traffic Crippled in Pennsylvania.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Eight inches of snow was added to the accumulation of several recent storms on the streets of Albany during the night. Trains on the various railroads are considerably hampered, those from the West due to arrive during the morning being hours behind schedule.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12.—The heaviest snowstorm of the present winter is in full swing throughout western New York, and to day's local weather reports are that it will continue throughout to-night and a part of to-morrow. Already this entire section has been covered by from ten to twelve inches of newly fallen snow. The weather comparatively mild and there is little wind.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12.—Pittsburg is practically snowbound. A record breaking fall started yesterday afternoon, continued all night and kept on coming down this morning. Officers of the local Weather Bureau office who gave warning of the coming storm stated that the fall was the heaviest in twenty years.

Railroad traffic is crippled, no freight trains entering the city at all, and passenger trains are late. Telegraphic communication with the outside world is hampered, while street car schedules in the city and suburbs are much worse than usual.

At 6 o'clock this morning all freight trains from Pennsylvania were abandoned and engines were devoted to getting in the passenger trains as near schedule time as possible.

WILKESBARRY, Pa., Feb. 12.—Fourteen inches of snow fell here during the night. The high wind which accompanied the storm and which prevailed all night swept the snow into great drifts in the mountains and the railroad traffic was seriously hampered, trains on all the railroads being late, while the traction companies, both of trolley and third rail variety, are unable to keep their schedules.

PORT PLAIN, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The Port Plain Valley is snowbound to-night such that it has not been the case before in nearly a quarter of a century, and the weather is worse. Snow began falling last night early and continued without a break till this afternoon, thus adding at least a quarter of a century to the record of deep covering. Rural highways are out of commission, and in Port Plain, through keeping walks clear, one can hardly look across the street because of banks of snow.

O. & W. TRAIN IN SNOW DRIFTS.

All Friday Night in Going 137 Miles From This City.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Passengers on Ontario and Western train 5, leaving New York at 5:40 Friday afternoon, were a happy lot when they reached Sidney at noon to-day, after having spent eighteen hours in going 200 miles. The big snowstorm began as the train was leaving Weehawken and big drifts delayed it half an hour in the first fifty miles. After leaving Middletown the train bucked snowdrift after snowdrift and it was seven hours making the next fifty miles. It was stalled in drifts near Fallsburg and again near Liberty, and it was day-light when they reached Rockland, 137 miles from New York.

The tired and hungry passengers tried their best to sleep, and sleeping car berths were but at a premium. Many of the passengers had not had supper, and when they found that they could not get home that night they began to suffer severely. It was almost impossible to sleep because of the backing up and going forward of the train as it tried to get through the drifts. The cars were wet through and the passengers did not suffer from cold. Passengers who were bound for the West left the train when it reached Sidney in order to rest up and wait for the train to proceed, however, and to-night is trying to reach Oswego.

WRECKED CREWS SAFE.

Fishermen From Three Stranded Vessels Get to Shore in a Storm.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Three fishing vessels were driven aground along the coast by last night's gale. The crews were saved.

The schooner Minerva struck Whiskey Ledge, half way between Braes Cove and Eastern Point Light, Cape Ann. The crew of fourteen men manned dories and in the gale and snow picked their way along the coast and into Gloucester harbor.

The schooner Matiana of Boston ran upon the beach at North Scituate in the thick snowstorm. She was returning from a trip to the Georges Banks. In going to shore a dory caused two men to be thrown into the water. They clung to the side until they entered the surf, when they made a dash for their lives to the beach.

At Rye, N. H., the small fishing schooner W. H. Reed was driven ashore on the rocks at Straws Point. She will probably be a total loss.

Fishing Smacks Wrecked.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Feb. 12.—The fishing smacks Franklin D. Nelson and Libbie went aground early this morning on the outer beach while trying to get inside the Hook in the snowstorm. The crews were taken off by the life savers.

PLASTER FELL ON BOARDERS.

And They Left, Says the Landlady. Who Sues the Auto Club Next Door.

Mrs. Hattie B. Dinkelspiel, who keeps a boarding house at 252 West Fifty-fifth street, has brought suit for \$5,000 against the Automobile Club of America, which is putting up a new building adjoining her house, as she was going to the C. H. Southard wrecking company, which tore down old buildings on the Automobile Club site, on the ground that the party was damaged so badly that nearly all her boarders left her because of falling plaster.

Mrs. Dinkelspiel says in her complaint that her personal effects have been damaged and that she is going to sue \$500 a month for the loss on her year's lease. The defendants asked the landlady for a bill of particulars and the Supreme Court Justice Platzek directed her to furnish it.

"77"

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Taken in hand at the first feeling of lassitude and weakness, Grip is not such a formidable disease and can be broken up quickly by the use of "Seventy-seven." If you wait till your bones begin to ache the cure takes longer, still "Seventy-seven" can be relied upon in all cases of Grip.

"Seventy-seven" breaks up hard stubborn Colds that cling. Handy to carry, fits the vest pocket. All Drug Stores, 25c.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and Ash Streets, New York.

CANADA'S BORDER POLICE.

Great Work Over Vast Territory of the Northwest Mounted Corps.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 6.—The annual report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police of Canada states that the strength of the force now stands at fifty-one officers and 900 non-commissioned officers and constables. They are stationed at ten divisional posts of 148 detachments. The farthest flung detachment on the Arctic Ocean is 2,500 miles from headquarters, and it takes two months to make the journey to it. Commissioner Perry states that the governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan have asked that the present arrangement for the employment of the force, which expires on April 1, 1911, shall be continued for five years and he recommends that this be done.

During the last fiscal year fourteen cases of murder were dealt with by the mounted police and 5,849 cases of crime were registered, as against 6,377 during the previous twelve months. There was a decided increase in the offences against women, eighty-one cases being entered resulting in forty-one convictions. The crop of horse thieves was also large, giving forty-four convictions during the year, as against twenty-nine for the preceding year.

Crime caused by excessive drinking accounted for 1,561 convictions. There were 129 convictions for causing prairie or forest fires. Some of these fires, the result of carelessness, were very destructive, and in a few instances lives were sacrificed. During last year 1,910 prisoners were received and the guardroom have been overcrowded. At Calgary prisoners were refused because they could not be accommodated.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the report is the story of the patrol made by Inspector Pelletier and three constables from across the northern part of Canada from Fort Saskatchewan via Athabasca Landing and Great Slave Lake to Chesterfield Inlet, on Hudson Bay, a total distance of 3,347 miles. During part of the journey the little force had to subsist on raw deer meat, and on the voyage from Fullerton to Fort Churchill their boat was wrecked, and they arrived safely only after appalling hardships and narrow escapes both by sea and by land.

"Of the many arduous patrols made by the force," says Commander Perry, "this has been the most extended and the most difficult."

Dinner to Justice Lurton.

The New York County Lawyers Association has a pronounced sympathy with the United States Supreme Court Justice Horace H. Lurton had accepted the invitation extended to him to a dinner to be given in his honor at the Hotel Astor on Saturday, February 26. Alton B. Parker will preside, and the speakers will include Joseph H. Choate, Gov. Hughes and Robert L. Taylor, United States Senator from Tennessee.

Lost Week's Pay and Killed Himself.

Frank Nolan, 40 years old, was found dead yesterday morning from gas asphyxiation in the bathroom of his home at 250 Waverley avenue, Brooklyn. He earned \$11 a week as a driver and after being paid off on Friday is said to have lost all the money in a card game with some companions in a saloon near his home. He leaves a widow and four young children.

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\$40.00 23-Jewel Waltham, \$25.38

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BEADED SCARFS, LINGERIE NECKWEAR AND HOSIERY;